

voluntarily stated all the circumstances of the attack on Capt. Davis, whose only offense was that of being suspected of having twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. He stated the names of all the party, and pointed out the houses in which they lived. He told of the different points at which the robbers were concentrated. The Rancho Sureso was burned, having been previously deserted—the men having fled with the women and children into the bottom, where the robbers were congregated, of whom they were a portion. The Rancho Nuevo was also burned, the inhabitants of which had likewise fled. Every male inhabitant, capable of bearing arms, in these ranchos, were known to have been engaged in the attack on Capt. Davis, and their habitations have been notorious for years as dens for the most, rascally scoundrels and murderers that are to be found in the Mexican Republic. The command next proceeded to the Rancho de la Masa, where Chien Traxina lived, who commanded the attack upon Capt. Davis who was killed in the assault upon him. The Masa was also deserted, the people having been informed that a party were out to revenge the attack on Capt. Davis, and the murder of the Americans on the Little Colorado, where the threats of fifteen unoffending men were deliberately cut, and two women and three children abused and murdered in the most revolting manner. The perpetrators of this deed, it was known, lived principally at the Rancho, one of whom was identified as having acted conspicuously in the Colorado murder, and in the attack on Capt. Davis. The old man who had lost his son pointed him out, showing blood on his saddle bow, and stated that the blood of his son, whom this man had helped, pack in from the fight. The fellow finding it useless to deny, acknowledged his guilt, and when ordered out to be shot, never moved a muscle of his countenance. This man was Mateos Garcia.

In terrible continuation of the above we read in the Flag of the same date the following:

MURDER.—A Mexican, named Jesus Garcia, who acted as a guide in the party under Col. Cooke, whose doings are recorded in to-day's paper, was shot dead on Monday morning in the Market Square before a large concourse of people. He was sitting on his horse conversing with another Mexican standing on the pavement, when the assassin rode close up behind and deliberately shot him with a pistol, the ball entering between the shoulders and passing through him. He fell from his horse, and expired immediately. The assassin, a large, fine looking Mexican, wheeled his horse as soon as he had discharged his pistol, and galloped to the further end of the square, where he halted and turned round to see if he had made sure of his aim; being satisfied he coolly replaced the pistol in his belt, put spurs to his horse, and was soon out of sight. The crowd of Mexicans in the square used no effort to stop him, and seemed as if desirous to aid his escape. Although he was personally known to nearly the whole of them, not one would tell his name.

SANTA FE—ARMY OF THE WEST.—We learn from the clerk of the steamer Archer, down yesterday from Fort Leavenworth, that an express had arrived from Santa Fe bringing intelligence that Gen. Kearney returned to that place on the 12th of September, from his march below, on the Rio Grande. Instead of encountering opposition, he was treated with great hospitality.

No intelligence had been received at Santa Fe of Col. Price's regiment, or the Mormon battalion. The express met the latter battalion on the Cimarron as he came in; they were still under the command of Lieut. Smith, Col. Thompson not having reached them.

Col. Doniphan's regiment, Maj. Clark's battalion, and Capt. Hudson's company were to remain and garrison Santa Fe, while the Mormon battalion and Capt. Sumner's command of 300 U. S. dragoons led by Gen. Kearney, as before stated, would take up their line of march for Monterey, Upper California. Capt. Fisher's command will accompany the California expedition.

Daniel Grob, a U. S. steamer was shot by a comrade at Council Grove. He asserted that it was accidentally done while hunting, but on reaching the settlements he fled, and it is believed now that the act was wilfully committed. St. Louis Reveille.

A Negro Riot.

On Wednesday afternoon, two runaway slaves, who had been pursued to this city, were taken by the agent of the owner before Justice Kercheval in order that they might be dealt with according to law. While there, some little delay occurring in getting laws of Missouri, which were deemed necessary in the examination, a negro of the city assembled in front of the office, headed by some abolition fanatic—clerical, legal and others—and the fugitives were passed down the stairs by their friends, into the arms of those who were at the door, and in defiance of Deputy Sheriff Rhines and Dally, were taken off. The mob, particularly the negroes, were armed with clubs and deadly weapons, and threats were made by them pretty freely against the officers of the law, if they attempted to do their duty. And although the officers exerted themselves to the best of their ability, they were unable to put the law in force. The mobocrats succeeded and paraded the streets in triumph.

Every good citizen must regret, the total want of respect for this trampling under foot in open daylight—the laws of the State. Little as we regard our cars for the slaveholders—much as our sympathies are with the oppressed—we cannot

regard the transaction of Wednesday with any other than feelings of profound regret, yea, rather indignation—not that the negroes were rescued, but that the law of the State was trampled upon, and the officers of the law set at defiance, and thwarted in the discharge of the functions which they are sworn to perform. If the laws be wrong (and many features of the black laws of this State are almost universally so regarded) repeal or modify them. And we regret these transactions in the effect which they will have on the minds of the people in regard to these laws, as many who have even signed petitions to the Legislature for their repeal, would doubt the propriety of giving privileges to men who so lightly establish their claim to them, as was done by equads of colored men, parading the streets with bludgeons in their hands, defying the laws and its officers. The question too, has been asked, if so few colored men, with their fanatic leaders, set at naught the laws, what may not be expected when, with slavery abolished, we shall have among us our due proportion of the three millions of slaves at the south. And the question is one that it may not be amiss for citizens to ponder upon.

Sick are we of the domineering of the South—much as they deserve to be mobbed by who first commenced mobbing—wrong as slavery is in principle we cannot refrain giving our entire condemnation of all proceedings which weaken the arm of official authority, and create a disregard for the solemn enactments of the legislature. A respect for these is the only safeguard for individuals and communities; and every breach of these is letting down the bars of anarchy. Already has our State been disgraced in the eyes of the world by the Hancock riots—enough so, surely, without the addition of mob in Chicago. Better even is law enforced by the standing armies of tyrants, than for a community to be the subjects of every handful of outlaws, black or white, who may choose to combine and set the laws at defiance. [Chicago Democrat.]

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILL.

Tuesday, November 3, 1846.

Duties on Wool.

The doctrine which we believe is maintained and adhered to by the democratic party, is equal justice to all classes—whether manufacturing, mechanical, or agricultural. And therefore, in accordance with this settled principle, in adopting a system of duties, either for protective or revenue purposes, the members of the democratic party—in Congress and elsewhere—have endeavored to equalize among all classes of the country, the burdens of the Government. It is obvious that the agricultural class of the United States, cannot be benefited by a protective tariff, except in the article of wool, because no production of foreign agriculture, making this one exception, can come into competition with our own.

With a view of ascertaining whether the tariff of '46 is of more advantage than that of '42 to the farmer, we will refer to a few calculations made in the Hartford Times. An estimate is made that the value of wool imported into the United States, annually, under the operations of the late tariff, will amount to \$1,667,640. This under the duties levied by that tariff, would give \$124,450. Should that amount be imported under the thirty per cent duty of the present tariff, it would amount to \$500,292—giving a balance in favor of the wool-grower, of over three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. This immense difference in favor of the new tariff, will undoubtedly enhance the price of this article. Thus by the efforts of the democratic party, the farmers are enabled to come in for a "small share" of the benefits to be derived from "protection."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The result of the election in this State has been decidedly favorable to the whigs. But the loss to the democrats is not so great as the whigs in their rejoicing would make us believe. The only democrat (Mr. Wilmo), from that State who supported the principles of the party, on the tariff issue, in Congress, has been re-elected. And Mr. Brown, who openly contended for the tariff which was adopted by the last Congress, has been elected to Congress from a district which is now represented by a whig.

The democrats owe their defeat, in a measure, to the violence of a rain storm which prevented them from attending the polls on the day that the election was held. But the whigs who reside principally in towns, and in the vicinity of the iron manufactories, could attend the polls notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather—to which they are indebted for their victory.

A Discovery.—A discovery is said to have been made of a cataract, on the river St. Louis, where it falls into the western extremity of Lake Superior, second only to the falls of Niagara. The volume of water is said to be very great, and the perpendicular height of the fall one hundred and fifty feet.

OHIO.—The election in this State does not furnish anything for the whigs to boast over. It is by a reduced majority that have succeeded in electing their Governor, and their ascendancy in the legislature has been greatly diminished. They had a majority of 24 last year, on joint ballot; this year it has been reduced to eight.

The whigs by some changes that were made in some of the districts, by the whig legislature of 1844 and 1845, have succeeded in gaining three Congressmen, which will give them 11 of the 21 members which are elected in that State. These changes were made for the avowed purpose of enabling them to carry a majority of the delegation, in which it appears they have been successful. It is said that had the districts remained as they were originally formed, the democrats would have maintained their strength in Congress.

THE WINNEBAGO TREATY.—The treaty which has been concluded between the U. S. Commissioners and the delegation which was sent to Washington by the Winnebagoes, assigns to the United States 1,500,000 acres of valuable land. The territory which this treaty conveys to the Government, embraces all the lands which is now occupied by the tribe, and also, all the title which they claim to about 2,500,000 more as a hunting ground. The Winnebagoes are to be removed west of the Mississippi, where our Government assigns to them a tract of land suitable for their new homes. "So passes away the last of the Winnebagoes."

FORTUNATE.—Two men discovered on the coast of Nantucket, a short time since, a cask which showed itself above the surface of the water, that contained 5000 Spanish dollars. It is supposed to be a part of the cargo of a brig wrecked on that shore some fifty years ago.

OREGON.—In to-day's paper we publish another description of this interesting country. Though the same information may be contained in many of these letters—still the interest which those who design emigrating to Oregon, as well as those who appreciate the great advantages to be derived by a settlement of that country take in such information, induces us to present all that we can in relation to that distant region.

WE learn by the Washington Union that the President has appointed the Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, Attorney General of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON.

The President in selecting Mr. Clifford, has made choice of one who is well worthy of a seat in the Cabinet of the Nation. Mr. Clifford, though not far advanced in years, is by no means unknown to the people of the United States. He has ever been distinguished by the firmness of his principles, and the integrity of his character. He was for several years speaker of the House of Representatives of the legislature of Maine. He held for a number of years, the honorable position of attorney general of that State. And he was subsequently elected to Congress, with great unanimity. In all of these trusts he has discharged his duties honorably to himself and to his country. He is a true and unflinching Democrat—Maine may well be proud of such a son.

BALTIMORE ELECTION.—Col. Davis the Democratic candidate for Mayor in this city, has been elected by about one hundred majority. The vote was 8772 for Lovering, whig; 8871 for Col. Davis, dem.; and 44 for Lovegrove, independent. This is the largest vote ever polled in this city, the aggregate being 17,170. This is 2832 greater than the vote at the State election, the week before.

THE HON. S. C. FOX.—This eminent man, for a number of years resident Minister at Washington, died in that city on the 18th ult. It is stated that his death was hastened on by an overdose of morphia.

RUIN! RUIN!—The Albany Atlas says that the canal tolls for the 1st week in October, amounted to \$104,551.28—being an increase since the corresponding week of last year of \$9,348.66. It states that the whole amount received on all the New York canals, from the opening of navigation to the close of the first week of October, at 1,995,515.92; and the amount received during the same time last year, was 1,848,102.59, which shows an increase in favor of this year of \$147,413.33. This increase, which is certainly very large is owing to the increased transportation of produce on the canals, which instead of being restricted to home market has sought a market abroad. Another striking evidence of the impending "ruin," is seen in the decrease of \$411,832.01 which has been received by the rail road companies in tolls more than they received for the previous year.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Fifteen days later from Europe. The Great Britain safe.

FURTHER RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.

The Caledonia arrived at eleven o'clock on Thursday night. The Great Britain ran ashore on the coast of Ireland the night she started. All the passengers were saved, among them Rev. P. Church. Several of the Great Britain's passengers took passage in the packet ship New York.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Flour has advanced Free flour 24s 8d to 25s 6d. Wheat for U. States red, 8s to 8s 9d to 9s 3d. The advance is 3s 4d on flour. Indian Corn 4s 6d. Corn meal 2s 3d.

Large shipments to Ireland of flour.—There are agents buying for France, Holland and Belgium. Speculators are buying in bond at 32s, on the supposition that the ports will be all opened in Great Britain.

From Wilmer & Smith's Times.

WRECK OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

She left Liverpool on the 22d of September, taking one hundred and eighty five passengers, about sixty tons of valuable goods, as freight, and about the same measurement of passengers' luggage. She took her departure, witnessed by a large concourse of spectators, amid the cheers of congregated thousands and the roar of artillery. After clearing the Bell Buoy, she bore away for the calf of Man with the intention of running the north-east pass passage between the Isle of Man and Ireland.

The morning was beautiful, the wind was fair, the ship was in excellent trim, and she had an abundant promise of a pleasant and rapid passage, and that, too, under the command of an able and experienced captain, who had most successfully for some years navigated the Atlantic ocean, to the satisfaction of his passengers, the commercial public and the company by whom he is employed. For about ten hours the noble palace of iron—the largest that perhaps tenants the deep—was propelled by steam and wind at the rate of 12 knots an hour. In fact, it may be said, that she had overrun herself.

At four or five o'clock in the afternoon the island was distinctly visible on the starboard bow. Shortly after it set in to rain and the wind increased, the ship making excellent progress, and the passengers uncommonly delighted with the vessel and her admirable qualities as a sea boat. Night then closed in, dark and wet, and the wind gradually freshened into a half-gale. The log was repeatedly taken. The weather was thick and foggy, and the ship passed the Cal lights before dark, without being able to distinguish the light house at that station.

About half past nine o'clock at night, the passengers were startled by an extraordinary noise on deck, and a cry of "stop her!—ground, ground!"—the breakers, the breakers!—"we are wrecked,"—"oh, we are wrecked!" A general fear prevailed that the ship was in collision with some other vessel; but it was found that she has stranded.

The night was dark and stormy, the ship beat incessantly upon the sand, the breakers repeatedly breaking heavily over her, and one of the life boats boats was carried from its fastenings on the quarter. Alarm and cries instantly pervaded the ship, and apprehensions were general amongst the passengers that the ship would break up during the night beneath the force of the breakers which constantly burst over her deck. To add to that moment of woe, the lightning glared, the thunder bellowed most portentously from a thick curtain of overhanging clouds and the rain began to fall in torrents. The scene was one that baffles description. So far as the eye could pierce through the gloom, the sea was a general chaldron of foam, and the spray lashing the sides of the ship, flew over all on board like snow flakes.

As we said before, the ship had out-sailed her captain's reckoning, and the light on St. John's Point being mistaken for that of the 'Calf of Man, she went ashore at Rathmolin, in Dundrum Bay. It is thought the ship is so disabled as to prevent her ever crossing the Atlantic Ocean again.

The potato crop in Ireland has proved a total failure. It is stated the distress and destitution consequent upon the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, is awful. The papers of that country are filled with reports of meetings held to provide means for the employment of the people.

Turning from famine reports, the papers are filled with sayings and doings of the Repealers. Mr. O'Connell's friends at a meeting had taken unfair advantage of the 'Young Irelanders,' and great indignation was manifested.

It is said the British parliament would meet on the 4th November, to which it stands prorogued.

Ten thousand Russian Jews are expected to arrive in the Holy Land to settle there.

H. M. Sloop Siren has captured 4 private boats with 60 men on board, near Stauncho.

Abel Kader has renounced his present intention of again invading the interior of the territory of Algeria.

When the news of the battle at Monterey was received at Philadelphia, a salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the brilliant victory of our army.

Army of the South.

CAPTURE OF MONTEREY.—Evacuation by the Mexican Troops.—We have seen a copy of an extra published by the Galveston News, dated the 10th instant, which states that the schooner *Blanche*, Capt. T. O. Wetmore, arrived at Galveston the day before, having left Brazos Island on Wednesday, 7th inst. Captain W. stated that a bearer of despatches had arrived at Brazos Island from Monterey, with official communications from Gen. Taylor to Captain Hill, Quartermaster at that place. Details of the assault and capitulation of Monterey which purported to be official, were read to Captain Wetmore, as he states, in which the loss sustained by our army during the three days' conflict, amount to five hundred killed and wounded—three fifths of whom were among the former. The Mexican loss was declared in this official report to have been 2,100 killed and wounded, and four hundred made prisoners. We do not give the least credit to this statement of the relative loss. There must be a huge mistake somewhere. The enemy's troops had marched out of Monterey before the departure of the bearer of despatches above referred to.—*Commercial Times.*

FROM BRAZOS ST. JAGO.—The schooner *Fidelia*, Capt. Turner, arrived this morning from Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the morning of the 8th instant.

We have conversed with Mr. Robertson, who came passenger in her, and find that there is nothing more reliable from Monterey than we have already had through other sources. He left Matamoros on the evening of the 4th, and Point Isabel on the 5th. Since then he has been on board the schooner, lying off Brazos St. Jago, and has had but little communication with the shore. A report was current at Matamoros and Point Isabel when he left, and at Brazos St. Jago as late as the evening of the 7th, that the American loss in killed and wounded was about 1,500. It will be remembered, however, that the Galveston papers received by the *Neptune* contained what purported to be the substance of despatches from General Taylor received by the Quartermaster at Brazos St. Jago, on the 7th, which was communicated from recollection by Capt. Wetmore, of the schooner *Blanche* E. Sayre; and that it was stated that the American loss, in killed and wounded, was only five hundred, while that of the Mexicans was said to be twenty-one hundred.

We learn from Mr. Robertson that there is no doubt of Canales being between Monterey and the Rio Grande. When last heard from he was at Mier, at the head of 600 rancheros.

The Indiana regiment of volunteers stationed at Matamoros, has been ordered to Monterey, leaving only one of the Ohio regiments to garrison that place, and the balance between it and the Gulf.—*Evening Bulletin.*

Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, writes from Monterey, September 29th:

I saw Ampudia as he left town for Saltillo on the morning of the 27th—rode along in his escort for a mile or two. The base and lying wretch—for every page in his black history proves him such—looked crest-fallen, nervous, and timid to a degree. He was fearful lest some of the Texan Rangers, many of whom had deep wrongs still to avenge, might shoot him from the wayside; and as he rode through their encampment, situated directly on his route, he could not conceal his fears. They allowed him to pass, however, without even a cry or a shout of exultation.

Opinions are various in camp as to whether the Mexicans will now offer peace, or make a stout resistance at Saltillo, a larger portion, I believe, inclining to the latter opinion. A Mexican who arrived from that place yesterday, reports that they have already commenced fortifying it on an extensive scale; but this should be taken merely as a rumor or story of a Mexican—the most unreliable information conceivable. G. W. K.

MONTEREY, Sept. 29 1846.

5 o'clock afternoon. An express rider has this moment arrived from Salinas, which place he left this morning. It is only a day's ride this side of Saltillo, and he states, on the authority of a Mexican, that Santa Anna arrived at that city yesterday morning or the evening previous, and at once commenced fortifying the place with vigor. He had no less than 13,000 with him, which added to those who left here under Ampudia, will swell his army to over 20,000 men. Reports farther has it that he is to erect works and batteries close by the Rioconade—the limits of our lines by the sixty days' truce. If all this should prove true the army may have bloodier work to do than ever. One thing is certain—Santa Anna was hourly expected here when General Taylor arrived, and many think that Ampudia's reasons for wishing to retire was the fact he found himself, to a degree, surrounded after the successes of the 2d division, and was anxious to form a junction with his master on the best terms he could make.

LESS OF THE COL. HARNEY.—The steamer *Col. Harney*, Capt. Shannon, was totally lost on the Rio Grande Bar on the 12th; and twelve persons drowned, (accounts by the Galveston give the number lost at seventeen,) among whom were two Sergeants belonging to the U. S. army. The *Col. H.* was from Brazos St. Jago, bound up the Rio Grande with a cargo of naval stores.

The schooner *Atlantic*, hence for the Rio Grande with a cargo of coal for the Government, was also totally lost on the 8th, eight miles to the southward of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

From Mexico.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 11th, by its correspondent, "off Vera Cruz," contains the following from Mexico. The correspondence is dated the 24th and 25th ult.

"The government has issued requisitions upon the States for their contingents of troops, requiring them to appear at the city of Mexico, or at San Luis Potosi, within 70 days after the publication of the order.

All persons between the ages of 16 and 30 are obliged, by a recent decree, to take arms when required to do so, as members of the national guard and &c.

A free pardon is tendered to all deserters from the regular line who may return to their respective corps within three months.

All dues are remitted upon the introduction and sale of cannon, muskets, swords, and all kinds of arms and munitions of war, except, perhaps, powder, for one year.

Alvarez, the fellow who stole the California supplies, and made war against the authorities, last April, has given in his adhesion to Santa Anna's government, and expressed a desire to help the Mexicans to "vengeance against the insolent conquerors of the New World, who have usurped the immense territory of Texas."

An edict issued the 4th September from the government, appointed a commission, composed of five gentlemen, to digest and report a plan, the heads of which are furnished to them, for rewarding and providing for deserters from the American army. They are—

"1st. To determine upon the number of acres of land which the government shall grant, and the terms upon which they shall be granted to such persons as not being natives of the United States, shall abandon the ranks of the North Americans, and pass over to ours.

"2. To designate the uncultivated lands which the government should appropriate to this object in the different States.

"3. To propose means by which the government may best render assistance to the individuals referred to, in transporting their families, if they have any, and in furnishing them with necessary implements for farming."

We take the following extracts from a letter of Santa Anna to Almonte, dated Sept. 14, in which he declines the "supreme magistracy" of the republic.

"Sir: I have received your favor of this date acknowledging a decree issued by the supreme government of the nation, embracing a programme of the proceedings adopted to regulate a due celebration of the re-establishment of the constitution of 1821, the assumption by myself of the supreme executive power, and the anniversary of the glorious cry of Dolores.

"I have been called by the voice of my fellow-citizens to exercise the office of commander-in-chief of the army of the republic. I was far from my native land when intelligence of this renewed confidence, and these new obligations imposed upon me by my country, was brought to me, and I saw that the imminent dangers which surrounded her on all sides, formed the chief motive for calling me to the head of the army. I now see a terrible contest with a porfidious and daring enemy impending over her, in which the Mexican republic must reconquer the insignia of her glory, and a fortunate issue, of victory, or disappearance from the face of the earth, if so unfortunate as to be defeated. I also see a treacherous faction raising its head from her bosom, which, in calling up a form of government detested by the united nation, provokes a preferable submission to foreign dominion; and I behold at last, that after much vacillation, that nation is resolved to establish her right to act for herself, and to arrange such a form of government as best suits her wishes. All this I have observed, and turned a listening ear to the cry of my desolated country, satisfied that she really needed my weak services at so important a period. Hence I have come, without hesitation or delay, to place myself in subjection to her will, and desirous to be perfectly understood, upon reaching my native soil, I gave a full and public expression of my sentiments and principles. The receptions which they met convinced me that I had not deceived myself; and I am now the more confirmed in them, not from having given them more consideration, but because they have found a general echo in the hearts of my fellow-citizens.

I come, then, to carry my views into operation, and in compliance with the mandate of my country. She calls me as commander-in-chief of the army, and in that capacity I stand ready to serve. In marching against the enemy, and declining to accept of power I give a proof of the sincerity of my sentiments; leaving the nation her own mistress, at liberty to dispose of herself as she sees fit. The elections for members of a congress to form the constitution which the people wish to adopt, are proceeding. That Congress will now soon convene, while I shall be engaged in the conflict in armed defence of her independence, the nation will place such safeguards around her liberties as may best suit herself.

If I should permit myself, for a single moment, to take the reins of government, the sincerity of my promises would be rendered questionable, and no confidence could be placed in them.

I am resolved that they shall not be falsified; for in their redemption I build the general good, as well as my honor as a Mexican and a soldier. I cannot abandon this position. The existing government has pursued a course with which the nation has shown itself content, and I have no desire to subvert it by taking its place.